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The IDLER. No. 59.

PLEASURE is very ſeldom found where it is ſought. Our brighteſt blazes of gladneſs are commonly kindled by unexpected ſparks. The flowers which ſcatter their odours from time to time in the paths of life, grow up without culture from ſeeds ſcattered by chance.

Nothing is more hopeleſs than a ſcheme of merriment. Wits and humoriſts are brought together from diſtant quarters by preconcerted invitations; they come attended by their admirers prepared to laugh and to applaud: They gaze a-while on each other, aſhamed to be ſilent, and afraid to ſpeak; every man is diſcontented with himſelf, grows angry with thoſe that give him pain, and reſolves that he will contribute nothing to the merriment of ſuch worthleſs company. Wine inflames the general malignity, and changes ſullenneſs to petulance, till at laſt none can bear any longer the preſence of the reſt. They retire to vent their indignation in ſafer places, where they are heard with attention; their importance is reſtored, they recover their good humour, and gladden the night with wit and jocularity.

Merriment is always the effect of a ſudden impreſſion. The jeſt which is expected is already deſtroyed. The moſt active imagination will be ſometimes torpid, under the frigid influence of melancholy, and ſometimes occaſions will be wanting to tempt the mind, however volatile, to ſallies and excurſions. Nothing was ever ſaid with uncommon felicity, but by the co-operation of chance; and therefore, wit as well as valour muſt be content to ſhare its honours with fortune.

The general remedy of impatience is change of place; almoſt every one has ſome journey of Pleaſure in his mind, with which he flatters his expectation. He that travels in theory has no inconveniences, he has ſhade and ſunſhine at his diſpoſal, and wherever he alights finds tables of plenty and looks of gaiety. Theſe ideas are indulged till the day of departure arrives, the chaiſe is called, and the progreſs of happineſs begins.

A few miles teach him the fallacies of imagination. The road is duſty, the air is ſultry, the horſes are ſluggiſh, and the poſtillion brutiſh. He longs for the time of dinner that he may eat and reſt. The inn is crowded, his orders are neglected, and nothing remains but that he devour in haſte what the cook has ſpoiled, and drive on in queſt of better entertainment. He finds at night a more commodious houſe, but the beſt is always worſe than he expected.

He at laſt enters his native province, and reſolves to feaſt his mind with the converſation of his old friends, and the recollection of juvenile frolicks. He ſtops at the houſe of his friend whom he deſigns to overpower with pleaſure by the unexpected interview. He is not known till he tells his name, and revives the memory of himſelf by a gradual explanation. He is then coldly received, and ceremoniouſly feaſted. He haſtes away to another whom his affairs have called to a diſtant place, and having ſeen the empty houſe, goes away diſguſted, by a diſappointment which could not be intended becauſe it could not be foreſeen. At the next houſe he finds every face clouded with misfortune, and is regarded with malevolence as an unſeaſonable intruder, who comes not to viſit but to inſult them.

It is ſeldom that we find either men or places ſuch as we expect them; he that has pictured a proſpect upon his fancy, will receive little Pleaſure from his eyes; he that has anticipated the converſation of a wit, will wonder to what prejudice he owes his reputation. Yet it is neceſſary to hope, though hope ſhould always be deluded, for hope itſelf is happineſs, and its fruſtrations, however frequent, are yet leſs dreadful than its extinction.

SHRUBS *of* PARNASSUS.

The LIBERTINE *reclaim'd.*

Raro antecedentem ſceleſtum
Deſeruit pede pœna claudo. HOR.

MAN! what avails thy pomp, thy ſceptred State,
The blaze of Titles to proclaim thee great!
What boots it, that thy mind is richly fraught,
With large ideas, and capacious thought?
That Learning leads thee through the waſte of Time,
That Fortune hails thee from each foreign clime?
Will theſe alone, vain Worm! ſelf-pois'd, beſtow
Eternal Bliſs above, or Peace below?
Springs laſting happineſs from theſe alone?—
How wretched then muſt be the toiling Clown?
To what Aſylum muſt the Orphan fly!
Where muſt th' illit'rate Mortal turn his eye?
Know then theſe riſe or ſink in eſtimate,
As they direct thee to the realms of Fate.
Born to attract the glance of Female eyes,
With Learning able to inſtruct thee wiſe,
Eugenio ſtept into the World with Pride,
But ſtept, unhappy Youth! without a guide.
As yet Experience had not beam'd a ray,
To chear his Hopes, and light him on his way.
For this ſound Reaſon, never erring Maid,
Thus offer'd; like a Friend, her kindly aid.
"My Son, take heed, and liſten to my voice;
"In thy purſuits let me direct thy choice.
"'Tis giv'n thee now o'er Pleaſure's plains to run,
"To catch at Fame, to gaze at Beauty's Sun,
"To leave with haſty ſteps dull Folly's road,
"And tread the ſurer path that leads to good,
"Thy will is free whatever courſe to ſteer;
"But firſt be wiſe, and my Monition hear.
"High on a Mount which to the Stars aſpires,
"In Air wide-glitt'ring with cæleſtial fires,
"Virtue, ſweet Goddeſs, ſits upon her Throne,
"And gives her Sons a never-fading Crown.
"Around her Myriads of Angels ſtand,
"Await her nod, and fly at her command.
"Steep the aſcent. Thorns intercept the way,
"And low'ring Clouds deform the face of Day.
"Some few ſlight traces of a path appear,
"The drooping Pilgrim's fortitude to chear.
"But when the ſummit of the Mount he gains,
"The bold Adventurer forgets his pains.
"Then dazling ſcenes of boundleſs glory riſe,
"And Sun-bright proſpects glitter on his eyes.
"He views at once interminable plains,
"Where joys increaſe, and real pleaſure reigns,
"Manſions of bliſs, and green Elyſian bow'rs,
"Where ſacred Spirits paſs extatic hours.
"Quite other views gives Vice, that Hell-born fiend,
"Enchanting walks, but fatal in their end.
"Far in a Cave, from Virtue's Hill away,
"She holds her Court, and rules with ample ſway.
"Before her gates are captivating bow'rs,
"Enticing meads, and gayly-tinctur'd flow'rs.
"With witching aſpect, and inviting mien,
"The fair-form'd Fury leads the Sinner in;
"Then ſwift anoints his falſe-diſcerning Eyes:
"That done, he ſees ſtrange Objects of Surprize.
"Then dark-veil'd Clouds, and ſteepy Rocks appear,
"And howling Dæmons terrify his Ear.
"No charm-fraught Scenes ariſe to pleaſe his Sight,
"No Star to gild the raven Face of Night,
"'Midſt endleſs Horrors fated to remain,
"He weeps, and ſtruggles with inceſſant Pain.
"Come then, my Son, with me your efforts bend,
"With ſteps undaunted Virtue's Mount aſcend.
"Deſerve her bleſſings, and her nod obey.
"Dare to be good, behold! I point the way.
"Then ſhall thee Winds for thee their fragrance breathe,
"And ſmiling Saints eternal Chaplets wreathe.
"Bright Immortality through all thy ways,
"Shall light thee with her cometary blaze,
"Angels ſhall ſhield thee with their heav'nly guard,
"And *Eden* Dreams thy ſlumbers ſhall reward."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Monday, MAY 21.

Florence, May 5

ON the 27th paſt, about 50 recruits marched from hence to Leghorn, to complete the companies in that garriſon. They are repairing and mounting all the batteries there, and are building two towers on the ſea coaſt, one at the mouth of the river Arno, and the other at about ſix miles weſtward. The ſame diſpoſitions, with regard to repairing and remounting the artillery, are making at Porto-Ferraio, where a company of Gunners is ordered to remain. [*Gaz.*

Advices by the Mails from Holland *and* Flanders.

Vienna, May 2. On the 15th ult. the Ruſſians received their heavy artillery, when they immediately began to put themſelves in motion. They have been erecting three bridges over the Viſtula, one at Thorn, another oppoſite Marienwerder, and the third at Schwetz. The two firſt were finiſhed the 21ſt. The Coſſacks and Tartars entered Pruſſian Pomerania the 26th, and have penetrated into the New Marche of Brandebourg.

Berlin, May 8. The accounts of the Ruſſians having again ſeized Drieſen, were altogether falſe. Since the ſkirmiſh near New Stettin, in which they were worſted, they have attempted nothing, but contented themſelves with plundering ſome villages on the frontiers, and carrying off the cattle.

From Marſhal Daun's Head Quarters at Schurtz, May 3. The army, ſeparated in ſeveral bodies, encamps between Jaromitz and Nacod. The King of Pruſſia ſtill keeps in the ſame inactive, but at the ſame time defenſive, ſtate; maintaining all the ſtreights and defiles.

Some light troops of the Ruſſian army have appeared in the neighbourhood of Groſs-Glogau; and we have advice that his Majeſty has detached a corps of 10 or 12,000 men that way. General de Ville is at Zukmantel, and General Fouquet has retired under Neiſs.

Berlin, May 8. We learn from Sileſia, that General de Ville having been conſiderably reinforced by Marſhal Daun, and having advanced as far as Neuſtadt, ſeemed to have in view to fall with a ſuperior force upon General Fouquet, upon which the King not only ſent a conſiderable reinforcement, but joined them in perſon the 29th of laſt month. The enemy having advice of this from ſome deſerters, retired into the mountains, and Lieutenant-Gen. de Seydlitz, and Major-General de Werner, at the head of the cavalry, went in purſuit of them. We don't yet know what ſucceſs they have had, but this is certain, that they fell upon a body of Croats near Zuckmantel, 200 of which were killed, and 200 more made priſoners. As the enemy did not ſtand their ground, the King thought his preſence would be more neceſſary at the main army, and therefore returned to his head-quarters near Landſhut.

Dreſden, May 5. All the Pruſſian troops that were in cantonment in the mountains and this neighbourhood are marched, without leaving a body of Obſervation, by which the army under the command of Prince Henry is increaſed at leaſt to 40,000 men. In the mean while preparations are making by our Governor for a vigorous defence of this city. The bridge lately repaired at the Pirna gate is demoliſhed, the gate itſelf ſtopped up, and the guard removed to the palace of Count Bruhl. The Sea and Wildruſze gates will be ſecured in the ſame manner, and it is feared all the remaining ſuburbs will be burnt or deſtroyed, which the Governor hath already ſignified to the Electoral Prince, and to the Magiſtrates, who ſent notice thereof to the inhabitants on the 2d of this month, that they might convey their effects into a place of ſafety, in caſe of any attempt by the enemy. This day a battalion came here from Dobel, ſo that our whole garriſon conſiſts at preſent only of five battalions. In the mean while we are told, that his Royal Highneſs the Electoral Prince, to turn aſide, if poſſible, the threaten'd miſchief, has cauſed the Governor to be informed, 'That the neceſſary requiſition has 'been made to the Court of Vienna, and aſſuran-'ces were given, that neither the Imperial nor 'Royal army ſhould ever approach this city or 'reſidence again, to undertake the ſiege there-'of.' Yeſterday 600 Auſtrian priſoners, who had entered into the Pruſſian ſervice, ſet out from hence for Sileſia.

Nuremberg, May 11. Prince Henry of Pruſſia is marching towards the army of the Empire. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who is well enough poſted to be under no apprehenſions of the French coming to attack him, has detached 12,000 men from his army to reinforce that of his Royal Highneſs.

Hague, May 15. The laſt advices from Munſter, dated the 13th inſtant, ſay, that the Allies continue in their head-quarters there, but that the troops in garriſon, together with thoſe poſted in the neighbourhood of that place, intended to encamp on the 18th between Dulmen and Coesfeldt.

Hague, May 2. The four mails due from England are arrived; but have brought us none of the good news we expected. On the contrary we hear, that our three Deputies have taken a houſe at London for three months certain, and for as many weeks as their affairs ſhall make their ſtay neceſſary. This gives us reaſon to expect a tedious negotiation, tho' our circumſtances require it to be both ſhort and deciſive. We make no queſtion but M. de la Calmette hath orders to propoſe to his Daniſh Majeſty a defenſive alliance for maintaining the freedom of trade and navigation. The Kings of Denmark and Sweden made overtures for ſuch a treaty two years ago; but the State declined it out of regard for England.

Amſterdam, May 11. The ſtory of the inſults offered to our three Deputies at London, proves, on enquiry, to have been wholly groundleſs.

Paris, May 11. The 72,000 Actions in the General Farms are already filled, and it is not doubted but the 28,000 will be filled with equal facility which the King is going to create on the Poſts; by which the Farmers will for the future get five per cent. only, inſtead of 60 or 65 per cent. which they now produce to them.

Paris, May 13. A Dutch built brigantine lately put in at St. Maloes, under pretence of ſtreſs of weather. She came from Portſmouth, and, according to the Captain, was bound to Holland. But as nothing was found on board but ballaſt, and a ſmall quantity of proviſions, and as the wind had been fair for Holland from the time of her ſailing till her arrival at St. Maloes, ſhe is detained on ſuſpicion of being an Engliſh ſpy.

It is reckoned that the harbour of Dunkirk will be fit to receive, by the month of October, ſhips of 80 guns.

Peterſburgh, April 20. The trial of Count Beſtuchef Rumin, late High Chancellor of this Empire, is at length over; and the Court has publiſhed a Manifeſto ſigned by the Empreſs's own hand, wherein, after reciting the favours which her Imperial Majeſty beſtowed upon that Miniſter, the crimes he was guilty of are comprized under five heads, all of which reſulted from the ambition he had to be conſidered as Co-Regent of this vaſt Empire. In order the better to carry his point, he is reproached with having endeavoured to promote a miſunderſtanding and diſtruſt between the Empreſs, and the Grand Duke and Grand Dutcheſs. The commiſſion that ſat upon him condemned him to loſe his life; but her Imperial Majeſty, out of her great regard for him, has changed that ſentence, and directed him to be removed to one of his country ſeats, and there kept under a proper guard; and her Imperial Majeſty has farther permitted him to enjoy the income of his eſtate, which, by his ſentence, was likewiſe forfeited, and has given his Lady and Son leave to accompany him, or retire elſewhere, as they ſhall think proper. Accordingly the diſgraced Chancellor was removed the night before laſt, and his Lady and Son are preparing to follow him.

Conſtantinople, April 3. We learn from Alexandria in Egypt, that the plague rages there with violence: and that it begins to make havock in the Morea alſo.

AMERICA.

Extract of a letter dated Baſſeterre, Guardaloupe, February 25.

"I have this day heard of a material ſtep taken towards bringing this iſland under obedience to the Crown of England, which is this, the General and the Commodore have publiſhed a declaration, importing that at firſt landing of his Majeſty's troops at this place letters were addreſſed to the French Governor and the inhabitants of the iſland in general, ſignifying, that in caſe the inhabitants came within a limited time, and ſubmitted to the government of his Britannick Majeſty, they ſhould be protected in the poſſeſſion of their houſes, lands, and effects; but that the French Governor had kept the contents of the ſaid letters from the inhabitants; therefore, to prevent the effuſion of blood, &c. the General and Commodore thought it their duty to inform the inhabitants in general, that in caſe they ſurrendered within twelve days, and behaved with due obedience to his Britannick Majeſty, they, (the General and the Commodore) would, as far as in them lay, protect them in the quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates, effects, &c. and all free Negroes, Mulatto's, &c. who behaved as above, and brought in their arms, ſhould have their freedom and privileges confirmed; but in caſe of failure to comply with theſe favourable conditions, military execution was to be expected.

St. John's in Antigua, March 7. Our advices from Guardaloupe are, that one Monſ. Bonville, a Frenchman, who came from England as a volunteer, (or, like the other Bonville in the Rochefort expedition, as a man who might be of ſervice in it) has been diſcovered to be a ſpy, and on Sunday laſt was hanged at the head of our encampment, in ſight of the enemy.

St. John's in Antigua, March 14. On Saturday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Amazon, Capt. Norton, brought in a French letter of marque ſloop of eight guns, called La Maria Catharine. This ſloop, and four others, ſailed from St. Euſtatia laden with proviſions for Guardaloupe, at the time the prohibition to export that article was in full force; and would probably have effected their deſign of relieving the enemy, had not Capt. Norton fortunately met with them in the night between Deſeada and Grand-Terre; on which they all ſtood away on different courſes, which prevented the Amazon's taking more than one; however, the reſt were ſo diſperſed, and our fleet at that time in ſuch a ſituation, that it is hoped they will be wholly diſappointed in their deſign.

Antigua, March 17. This evening we have accounts, which we think may be depended on, That ſome days ago his Majeſty's ſloop Barbados was chaſed by eight French ſhips of the line, and two frigates, about 10 leagues to windward of Martinico; and it is ſuppoſed they are arrived there. This, we preſume, can have no great effect on the ſucceſs of our Guardaloupe expedition; and it is generally hoped that Fort Royal will not be ſtrong enough to protect thoſe ſhips againſt the ſuperiority of Commodore Moore's ſquadron. North American privateers, well manned, would be of ſervice here at this time, and they might well make it worth their while.

St. Chriſtophers, March 24. Monſ. Bompart's arriving at Martinico with a fleet of ſeven ſail of the line, and two frigates, ſome ſay ten of the line, occaſioned Commodore Moore to ſend orders to collect his ſhips together at Prince Rupert's Bay, at Dominica, where they are rendezvouſed; it is ſaid our Commodore is going to windward in queſt of Monſ. Bompart. They left at Baſſeterre on Guardaloupe, a garriſon of 600 men, the fort with the additional works to it being very ſtrong and tenable.

They alſo have left at Port Louis at Grandterre 1000 men, the remainder of the troops are on board the men of war as marines; as our fleet is ſuperior to theirs, I hope our Commodore will not be aſhamed to face them.

New York, April 2. A letter from St. Chriſtopher's dated March 14, ſays, That the Engliſh privateers continue to plunder Guardaloupe of Negroes, cattle, &c. That Capt. Reid, in the Oliver Cromwell privateer from that iſland, was returned from his ſecond cruize to Guardaloupe, having on board 50 head of cattle, and ſeveral Negroes; his hold full of coffee in bulk, and almoſt all ſorts of other plunder; and was ſailed again on his third cruize to the above place.

Philadelphia, April 5. A letter from Barbadoes dated the 9th ult. ſays, that three ſloops had arrived at St. Euſtatia, from Martinico, with effects on board to the value of 300,000 l. that at Guardaloupe the enemy had a mine, which would have deſtroyed all our men, had not an Italian given notice thereof, and with a knife cut the thread that drew the match to the train; that our troops had forced the entrenchments of a Lady of Quality, who held out ten days, when ſhe and her own Negroes eſcaped, but that 70 other Negroes and 30 Ladies are taken; the Ladies were all ſent back to the main body of the French: And that the taking of Fort Louis, on Grand Terre, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, was in a great meaſure owing to a carcaſe falling into their magazine of powder.

New York, April 16. We hear as a farther encouragement to engage white volunteers to go upon the preſent expedition againſt Guardaloupe and Grandterre, Gen. Barrington has promiſed his Excellency Gen. Thomas of Antigua, that the private men of each company to be raiſed for this ſervice, ſhall have lands, as well as their officers; and as it will be too heavy an expence for Captains appointed for theſe companies to raiſe men without proper aſſiſtance, many Gentlemen have ſet a ſubſcription on foot for that purpoſe, and from the generous contributions, that have been made, a fund of near one thouſand pounds, that currency, has been raiſed to be properly diſtributed among volunteers.

The inhabitants of the town of St. John have remarkably diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their zal for his Majeſty's ſervice upon that occaſion.

By other accounts it was thought there were not above 1000 of the enemy (white men) under arms in Guardaloupe: That our army landed ſafely on the back ſide of that iſland, without any loſs, where they had it in their power intirely to cut off all ſupplies from the French, and intended immediately to attack them: That Commodore Moore, who it was ſaid was going to Martinico with moſt of the capital ſhips, had offered great encouragement to all privateers that would join the fleet: That in Antigua they had raiſed a great many Volunteers, white and black, to go to the aſſiſtance of our forces in Guardaloupe, and that ſome ſhips lay ready to carry them off: That a number of our ſoldiers, who got ſick ſoon after their landing, were ſo well recovered as to be fit for ſervice again: That it was the general opinion the enemy muſt ſurrender ſoon after the 22d ult. and that two or three of our ſhips had been at Dominica, and had deſtroyed the forts there.

New York, April 2. The 5th of March Lieut. Hazzen of the Rangers came in from a ſcout of 15 days, with a party of 16 Rangers, up the river St. John's; he brought in with him ſix French ſcalps and ſix priſoners. Lieut. Hazzen reports, that he has been to St. Ann's, which is 140 miles up this river, from Fort Frederic, to where it was expected he would have found a ſtrong garriſon of the enemy; but on his arrival he found the town evacuated, which he ſet fire to, burnt a large Maſs Houſe with a Bell of about 300 lb. a large Store Houſe, and many valuable buildings, amounting in the whole to 147, together with a large quantity of hay, wheat, peaſe, oats, &c. killed 21 horſes, about 50 head of cattle, a number of hogs, &c. and that he took the priſoners and ſcalps with 11 of his party, on his return near Grimnoſs, which ſay that a number of the enemy live ſix miles back of Grimnoſs, and that the inhabitants of St. Ann's are chiefly gone to Canada, and the remainder ſcattered in the woods: He was purſued by about 30 or 40 of the enemy, but not overtaken; and that he found a large new ſchooner up this river, which was taken lately by the French from Capt. Grow. He brought one horſe with him to Fort Frederic, where he arrived in good health without the loſs of a man.

New-York, April 16. Sir William Johnſon is gone up to the Upper Mohawk caſtle at Canajohary, to hold a congreſs with the Five Nations of Indians, where a great number of them are expected to meet, and there is a proſpect of Sir William's carrying a large body of them into the field next campaign.

Our accounts from Philadelphia are, that about 25 days ſince, Col. Mercer, of the Virginian Provincials, with 100 Highlanders, 200 Royal Americans and Virginians, and about 50 Indians, were marched with two mortars and one haubitzer, to attack a French fort called Wenango, diſtant about 80 miles north from Pittſburgh, formerly Fort Du Queſne, on the River Ohio; and from the intelligence of a French priſoner, lately taken near that fort by one of our ſcouting parties, we have reaſon to belive Col. Mercer will ſucceed.

New-York, April 9. Saturday laſt his Majeſty's frigate the Diana, Alexander Schomberg, Eſq; Commander, arrived here from Portſmouth, having Brigadier-General Prideaux on board, and 18 cheſts of money for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops. The Diana ſailed from Portſmouth the 13th of February, in company with the Somerſet. Admiral Holmes; the Northumberland, Intrepide, Trident, and Terrible, all of the line; and the Trent, Seahorſe, Veſtal, and 60 tranſports, bound to this port. The ſhips of the line were to proceed to the Weſt-Indies, after they had ſeen the tranſports ſafe in a certain latitude.

New-York, April 16. Friday night arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Trent, a frigate of 32 guns, Capt. Lindſay, Commander, one of Commodore Holmes's ſquadron; ſhe left the fleet about 100 leagues to the weſtward.

Friday morning his Excellency Jeffery Amherſt, Eſq; Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, accompanied by the Hon. James De Lancey, Eſq; our Lieutenant-Governor, and Chriſtopher Kilby, Eſq; returned here from Philadelphia. They ſet out from hence the 7th inſt.

Boſton in New-England, April 9. Since our laſt a veſſel from Fyal touched here in her way to Halifax, by whom we learn, that a tranſport from the Iſland of St. John's, with French inhabitants, men, women and children, the whole company on board being 307, was ſtove to pieces on the rocks near that Iſland, and 213 of the people periſhed, only 97 lives being ſaved. The ſhip belonged to the North of England, the Maſter's name is Kelly, and makes the 3d or 4th tranſport bound home from that place and Cape Breton, that have either foundered at ſea, or been caſt away, when numbers of the French periſhed at each diſaſter.

For ſeveral mornings paſt a Comet has appeared in the N. E. and inclines pretty faſt to the South. It riſes about half after 3 o'clock; its tail appears to be about ten feet long, and ſtands right up; ſuppoſed to be the ſame predicted to appear at the beginning of this year.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 12. We hear there are ſeveral French privateers in the North Seas, one of which lately put into Bergen in a ſhattered condition, having met with a violent ſtorm at ſea.

At the Aſſizes at Perth, one Ruſſel a ſoldier in General Holmes's regiment of foot, was capitally convicted of a highway robbery, and condemned to be hanged on the 29th of June next.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, May 17. Capt. Knight, of his Majeſty's ſhip Liverpool, has taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, a French privateer cutter of eight carriage guns, ſix ſwivels, and 52 men, from Dunkirk.

Whitehall, May 19. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Sampſon Gideon, junior, Eſq; ſon of Samſon Gideon, of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and Belvidere, in the county of Kent, Eſq; and to the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain. [*Gazette.*]

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, May 17.

"A ſhip is arrived at this place from St. Kit's, which came from thence the beginning of April, and brings advice, that a few days before ſhe ſailed, a great number of troops, both Whites and Blacks, was ſent from that iſland, and the adjacent ones, to reinforce our army at Guadaloupe; that our troops there were quite recovered of their ſickneſs, all of them being now in perfect health; and that they were employed in cutting down the canes and woods upon the iſland to prevent the French concealing themſelves: That the French were in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions; and that Commodore Moore was ready to ſail for St. Pierre's in Martinico, to bring, if poſſible, Monſ. Bompart, who is there, to an engagement."

The laſt advice-veſſel which ſailed for Commodore Moore, had on board ſeveral Bombardiers and Engineers to join our forces at Guardaloupe.

Some tranſports in the River are taking in ſtores deſtined, it is ſaid, for Commodore Moor's ſquadron and our troops at Guardaloupe; they are alſo taking in ſome ſtores for Antigua.

Letters from New York, of the 17th of April adviſe, that the army there was not to be in motion till the 1ſt of May.

The fleet which ſailed on Thurſday from Portſmouth will conſiſt, when joined by ſhips from Plymouth, of the

Royal George, *guns* 100		
Ramillies	90	Sir Edward Hawke
Magnanime	80	Lord Howe
Union	90	Capt. Evans
Torbay	80	Capt. Keppel
Chicheſter	70	Capt. Willett
Dorſetſhire	70	Capt. Denis
Eſſex	70	Capt. Campbell
Reſolution	70	Capt. Geary
Fame	70	Capt. Byron
Temple	70	Capt. Shirley
Hero	70	Admiral Hardy
Achilles	60	Capt. Barrington
Bienfaiſant	64	Capt. Balfour
Revenge	70	Capt. Storr
Monmouth	70	Capt. Hervey
Nottingham	60	Capt. Marſhall
Dunkirk	60	Capt. Digby
Kingſton	60	Capt. Parry
Montague	60	Capt. Rowley
Colcheſter	50	Capt. Obrien
Deptford	50	Capt. Hollwall

Beſides frigates, fireſhips, and ſloops.

The Colcomb, from St. Domingo to Marſeilles, is taken by the Duke of Marlborough privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Broderick privateer has taken and carried into Leghorn a French ſhip, Thomas Fardo, Maſter, from Tunis bound to Marſeilles.

Tuesday, May 22.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Francfort, May 14.

WE juſt now learn that General Maquire was attacked on the 8th inſtant near Aſch, by a body of Prince Henry of Pruſſia's army. Both ſides fought with great bravery; but the Pruſſians, being reinforced during the action, M. de Maquire thought proper to retire, and directed his march towards Egra. In conſequence of this action, General Haddick was forced to abandon Munchsberg and fall back upon Culmbach, and probably the reſt of the army of the Empire will retire towards Bamberg. The Pruſſians are penetrating into Franconia in ſeveral places, and on the 10th they made themſelves maſters of Cronach.

Utrecht, May 17. Letters from Franconia bring advice, that on the 8th inſt. the Pruſſians had attacked Gen. Maquire, and had forced him to retire towards Egra; that on the 10th they made themſelves maſters of Cronach; and that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, having joined Prince Henry of Pruſſia, they were preparing to cut off the Army of the Empire.

Hague, May 17. The different letters received to day from Franconia, are full of the motions of the reſpective armies. Among other particulars they bring advice, that a body of 8000 Hanoverian and Heſſians had penetrated thro' Geiſs and Tann, as far as Neuſtadt upon the Sala; that much about the ſame time a body of Pruſſian troops had opened itſelf a way from Voigtland thro' Greitz, and forced General Ried, who was at Nordlaben with 1500 men, to retire precipitately. Theſe letters add, that another body of Pruſſians, headed by General Hulſen, advancing againſt General Macquire, who was encamped at Aſch with a part of the combined Army of the Empire, had attacked him with great vigour, and that the latter, after a moſt obſtinate engagement, had been obliged to retire towards Egra.

Utrecht, May 17. They write from Ruremonde, that upon the motion of the Allies towards Coesfeld, Dulmen, and Recklinghauſen, the greateſt part of the French troops of the camp of Arcen had received orders to encamp beyond the Rhine near Keyſerſworth, and that the reſt, commanded by the Count de Noailles, were marching from Dentz towards the Lahne.

Hanover, May 11. The body of the army which was cantoned near Munſter, has put itſelf under tents. That of the Landgraviate of Heſſe has made a motion forward, and puſhed its advanced poſts as far as Schlitz, while the Pruſſians have penetrated from Voigtland into Franconia.

Paris, May 12. The ſix batallions of the King's troops, when they arrive from Corſica, in Provence, will form, with the other troops in that province, a body of 18 batallions. There are upwards of 14,000 guardes-côtes, beſides 25,000 militia raiſed by the city of Marſeilles. The Marſhal de Thomond has put all the batteries upon the coaſts of the Mediterranean in good order. In Rouſſillon are aſſembled, independent of the regular troops and guardes-côtes, 18,000 ſtout and warlike inhabitants. This corps is divided into companies of fifty men each, under good Officers. A place of rendezvous is fixed from whence they can march to the ſea-ſide in leſs than 15 hours. The poſts which they are to occupy are defended by redoubts, and entrenchments furniſhed with artillery.

LONDON.

Sunday an expreſs arrived from Spain, which came by way of Bruſſels for the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at our Court; and likewiſe an expreſs from Germany, which was forwarded to his Majeſty at Kenſington.

It is ſaid the Emperor of Morocco demands 80,000l. for the ranſom of the priſoners he has, conſiſting of one Enſign, 3 volunteers, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 40 private men of Lord Forbes's ſecond battalion, and two Serjeants, one Corporal, one Drummer, and 21 private men, of Colonel Lafauſille's regiment.

We hear that 100,000l. granted to make good his Majeſty's engagements with the Court of Ruſſia, in the year 1755, will be employed for the ſervice of the preſent year.

We hear that 2443l. 4s. will be granted for lands purchaſed for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's ſhips, docks, and ſtores at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and 1716l. 18s. for the intereſt of the ſame ſince purchaſed.

It is ſaid that an annual addition of 500l. will be made to the ſalaries of each of the Puiſne Judges in the Court of King's Bench, each of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter, and each of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter, except the Chief Baron, whoſe ſalary will be augmented 1000l. That the ſalaries of the Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, will be augmented 300l. and that of each of the other Judges of the ſaid Courts, 200l. That the ſalary of the Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, will be augmented 200l. Thoſe of the ſecond Juſtice of Cheſter, and of each of the Juſtices of the Great Seſſions for the counties in Wales, 150l.

We hear the duty on raw ſhort ſilk will be repealed, and the ſame duties will be transferred to long raw ſilks imported.

This day the payment of Off-reckonings for cloathing his Majeſty's forces, began to be iſſued at the Paymaſter General's Office, HorſeGuards, for ſix months, to Midſummer 1758.

By an Expreſs which arrived laſt night at the Admiralty Office from Totneſs there is advice, that Sir Edward Hawke, with the ſquadron under his command, anchored at Torbay the 18th inſt. where he found Sir Charles Hardy with his ſquadron from Plymouth.

Yeſterday morning Commodore Boys hoiſted his broad pendant on board his Majeſty's ſhip Cheſterfield in the Downs.

The names of the two ſhips from St. Domingo to Marſeilles, taken and carried into Gibraltar by the Favourite ſloop of war, are the Laufel, and Valner.

The Friendſhip, Thompſon, from London; and the Milford, Lorraini, from Briſtol, have retaken the Robert and Henry, from Cadiz to New York, and carried her into St. Kitt's.

The Adventure, Blewett, from Jamaica for the Streights, is retaken by Commodore Moor's ſquadron, and carried to St. Kitt's.

The Duke packet, Dillon, from Jamaica, is arrived at Falmouth. She came out the 3d of April with the mail.

The Peter, Bond, from Briſtol, was taken and ranſomed for 450l. and is ſince arrived at Nevis.

The Fortune of Sweden, Andrew Aſpelund, Maſter, from Stockholm, foundering at ſea off St. Lucar, the crew took to their boat, and got ſafe on ſhore.

The Charles, Pattin, from Briſtol, is loſt on Sandy Iſland.

Richard Abell, Eſq; late of Walton upon Thames, in the county of Surry, who died ſome time in laſt month, after leaving a large eſtate to his heirs at law, gave 300l. to the London Hoſpital, and ſeveral other legacies to charitable uſes.

Sunday Lord and Lady Anſon ſet out from the Admiralty for their ſeat at More-Park; from whence, we hear, his Lordſhip will go to Plymouth to join the fleet.

Wednesday, May 23.

From the London Gazette.

Munſter, May 16.

BY our laſt accounts from the Left we are informed, that Major Gen. Urff had been detached from Hirſchfeldt, with ſome battalions and ſquadrons, beſides light troops, and was by the 11th inſt. advanced to Romhilt, in order, as it is ſuppoſed, to favour the operations of Prince Henry of Pruſſia. His Royal Highneſs entered Franconia on the 7th inſt. by Hoff, and was marching towards Monchberg, ſo that we are in expectation of ſome intereſting news from that quarter. The van guard of Major-General Urff's corps has forced the enemy's advanced poſts to retire, and made ſome priſoners, and has puſhed forward patroles as far as Schweinfut.

Hague, May 18. By the laſt letters from the Allied Army, their poſition ſtill continues at Munſter and Ziegenhayn. The French, on their ſide, have made no appearance of attempting any thing: It is ſaid, that they are fortifying the ſuburb of Frankfort (Saxenhauſen) as ſtrong as they can. By our laſt advices from the Lower Rhine, the head-quarters of M. de Contades were at Duſſeldorp, where the French had begun to form a camp, as likewiſe in the neighbourhood of Weſel: We alſo hear, that their camp at Burick is already formed.

Copenhagen, May 8. The King of Denmark intends viſiting his Dutchies this ſummer, and the progreſs for that purpoſe is regulated. His Majeſty intends to ſet out on the 28th inſtant, and to paſs the Whitſun-holidays at Gottorp; from thence he advances to Rendſburg, and from thence to Itzchoe, ſtaying eight days at each of thoſe places, in order to review the troops as they are cantoned about in the neighbourhood: And this being ended, he returns directly to Zealand, and, in all probability, will be at Friedenſburg again by the firſt of July. The Miniſters of the Council attend his Daniſh Majeſty in this courſe; and ſeveral of the Foreign Miniſters are preparing to follow. The Prince Royal is now removed to the Palace of Roſenburg in this city, and will probably keep his Court there till the King returns from Holſtein; but Prince Frederick and the young Princeſſes are already ſettled for the ſummer at Friedenſburg, where the reigning Queen remains. The Queen Dowager is alſo retired, as uſual, to Hirſcholm.

Madrid, April 30. The Moors have lately attacked Oran ſix days ſucceſſively in very numerous irregular bodies. The great fire that was made upon them from the works drove them back each time with great ſlaughter; and the whole ended with no other detriment to the Spaniards but the loſs of a part of their cattle, which feeds upon the Glacis, and ſerves for the freſh proviſions of the garriſon. *Gazette.*

LONDON.

Upon the return of Prince Henry of Pruſſia from his late expedition into Bohemia, his Highneſs ordered the contributions that had been raiſed to be diſtributed among the troops; in conſequence of which every field officer received 100 rixdollars; every ſubaltern 50; every Serjeant 20, and all the private men a rixdollar apiece, excluſive of all they had helped themſelves to before. They are promiſed the like treatment in Franconia.

Fiſcher's volunteers are ſo much reduced by what they have ſuffered ſince the opening of the campaign, that they were incapable of keeping the field, and have therefore been ſent to Spires and Wormes, to reſt and recruit. The caſe is much the ſame with the regiments of Royal Suedois, Alſace, Beauvoiſis, Rohan, and Royal Rouſſillon, who bore the brunt at the battle of Bergen: Theſe are therefore on their march to Landau, and other places of Alſace.

There is a great buſtle at Paris; the new Comptroller-General has been very ill, the Phyſicians ſay of an indigeſtion, the mob that he was poiſoned. The Duke de Broglio is ſaid to be diſgraced for having preſumed to engage Prince Ferdinand without orders, and againſt the opinion of a council of war. Marſhal Contades is to command his army, and the Prince of Conde is to replace Marſhal Contades. The notion of the Lyons journey being pretty well wore out, and the total defeat of the King of Pruſſia by the Ruſſians being too groſs to be believed, the mob are at preſent amuſed with the proſpect of an invaſion; and to cure the great man's vapours effectually, the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu is to be recalled.

Advices from the Hague of the 15th of May ſay, that the letters received that day from France, contain nothing intereſting, except the embarkation for England: 'which (the letters 'add) we are more and more confirmed in, by 'the preparations we are making: Not leſs 'than 3000 men are employed in building 'tranſports in the ports of Upper Normandy 'and Picardie; nor are they leſs diligent in 'thoſe of Britany. All this (it is further added) 'is very well: but it ſhould ſeem that to make 'this expedition ſucceed, we ought to be ſtrong-'eſt at ſea.'

The Doge of Venice lay at the point of death when the laſt letters came from thence, the 2d inſtant.

A Spaniſh man of war has taken an Algerine cruizer, and carried her into Carthagena.

The French frigate la Columbe, commanded by Capt. Etien Belthazar Hugues, taken the 17th of April, and carried into Gibraltar by the Duke of Marlborough privateer, Capt. Tanner of London, had 463,389 livres in ſpecie on board.

The number of troops to be employed upon ſome intended expedition, it is ſaid, will be about 16,000 men, including three troops of light horſe and a large draught from the train of artillery; but each ſhip is to carry a double number of Marines, who are to join the other forces in any deſcents that may be made, ſo that the whole army will not be much ſhort of 20,000 men.

The following Gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to ſerve the office of Sheriff, viz

Whichcott Turner, Eſq; Skinner.
Edmund Proudfoot, Eſq; Glover.
Allington Wilde, Eſq; Stationer.
Jeremiah Marlowe, Eſq; Goldſmith.
George Jarvis, Eſq; Currier.

It appears from the Rev. Mr. Dodd's account of the *Magdalen*, ſubjoined to his Sermon in recommendation of that Charity, That out of an hundred girls now in that houſe, above a ſeventh part have not yet ſeen their fifteenth year; ſeveral are under fourteen, and one third of the whole have been ſeduced before that age.—We are alſo credibly informed from another quarter, that one of theſe unhappy objects fell a prey to Luſt in her hanging-ſleeve coat, and, for twelve months afterwards, by the *wretch* her ſeducer, was found childiſh enough to be entertained even with her *dolls*.—Thus are many betrayed, and introduced into this wretched courſe of life, before nature or inclination can have any part in their crime.

Sunday a man who lived near Dockhead, having lately married, and left a woman whom he formerly kept company with; ſhe having found him out, words aroſe between them, and he ſtabbed her in the breaſt, which wound is ſuppoſed to be mortal. Upon the people preſently going to lay hold of him, he threw himſelf into a Pond; but was got out again, carried before a Magiſtrate, and was next day committed to gaol.

Thursday, May 24.

LONDON.

THEY write from Ratiſbon, of the 10th inſt. that the Imperial Commiſſary had, by order of his Court, deſired the Magiſtrates of that city, not to ſuffer any news to be printed relating to the King of Pruſſia or his armies; the ſaid Magiſtrates concurring, an Edict was publiſhed forbidding all Printers in that place, under pain of death, to print, publiſh, or mention, any action, progreſs, &c. of the King of Pruſſia, his Generals, or armies; and that orders had been ſent to the Poſt-office there, to receive no more News-papers from Leipſick or Berlin.

Letters from Poſen in Great Poland import, that the van guard of the Ruſſian army arrived there the 6th inſt. but their deſtination was then not known, whether they would advance by way of Liſſa into Sileſia, or take the route of Great Glogau.

Letters from Vienna of the 2d inſtant, adviſe, that Marſhal Count Daun, with the army under his command, were then ſtill in quarters of cantonment; and that ſince the ſaid General had been at the head of that army, 8000 men were miſſing, the moſt of them Hungarians, that have deſerted to the Pruſſians, having more pay allowed them in that ſervice.

We hear the Act for laying a Tax on Places and Penſions will be brought under a better Regulation.

The St. Aubin privateer of Jerſey, Captain Blampier, arrived laſt Monday at Plymouth, from a cruize, and brought in two French barks, one laden with barley and the other with rye. The St. Aubin ſpoke laſt Thurſday with the Huſk and Burnet privateers of Jerſey, all well.

The Hannah, Millekin, from Ireland to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Diamond, Ballentyne, from Jamaica to London, is taken and carried into Hiſpaniola.

The St. Andrew, Mure, from Jamaica for Scotland, is taken and carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Finglas, Coulter, from Glaſgow to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

Laſt Monday ſe'night, during a heavy ſhower, the impreſſed men on board a tender at Sunderland, got upon deck, and knocking down the guards, &c. about thirty made their eſcape. The bravery of the Leader, in effecting the ſcheme, was very ſingular; coming up firſt, he wreſted the halbert from the Centinel, and with it in one hand defended himſelf from the reſt, while with the other he ſeized on a ladder, and let it down into the hold, for his fellows to come up to his aſſiſtance.

Yeſterday died in St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Alexander Taylor, a man that laſt Wedneſday evening fell out of the Portſmouth waggon in the town of Wandſworth; whereupon one Sarah Boydon was charged before William Clark, Eſq; upon the oaths of ſeveral paſſengers in the ſaid waggon, with puſhing the deceaſed wilfully out, upon which ſhe was committed to the houſe of correction in Southwark, for further examination; which the deceaſed hearing of ſeemed very uneaſy, and many times declared, before his death, to the Siſter and others of the hoſpital, that the woman in cuſtody was innocent of puſhing him out of the waggon, for that he went to jump thereout, and by ſome means hit his toe or foot againſt the waggon, which threw him down, and was the real cauſe of this accident.

On Sunday in the afternoon, a pleaſure cart, with three children, a man and two women in it, was overturned, occaſioned by one of the wheels going into a deep rut in one of the Green Lanes by Horneſey, by which accident a child of ten months old was killed, and all the reſt received ſome hurt.

Friday, May 25.

Dreſden, May 9. On the 7th the garriſon of this capital was augmented with one battalion and two ſquadrons of huſſars, being part of a detachment which came from Camentz in Upper Luſatia. The parties of Auſtrian light troops are retired from Pirna and Geiſhubel, to their poſts in Bohemia. The ſame day the 4th inſt. 700 priſoners of theſe troops were ſent from this place to Francfort upon the Oder, eſcorted by a few foot and a number of cuiraſſiers.

Lyons, May 3. Private advices from Switzerland ſay, that they were putting the forces of that country on a reſpectable footing; that the canton of Berne alone was to have 88 battalions in the field, trained to the Pruſſian exerciſe, with two field pieces to each battalion; and that large magazines were forming in the Pais de Vaud; that the canton of Zurick was to ſend out about 20,000, and thoſe of Uri, Zwitz, and Zug, a proportionable number; the Swiſs being apprehenſive that ſome of the Powers actually at war, may form deſigns prejudicial to their intereſt; and being determined to prepare againſt all events.

Copenhagen, May 5. The Royal fleet, compoſed of twelve ſhips of war, three of which are of 70, four of 60, and five of 50 guns, beſides two frigates of 30, one of 24, and one of 18 guns, is at preſent in the Road of this City, waiting for ſailing orders.

Copenhagen, May 8. Vice-Admiral Fontenay, who is appointed by the King to command the ſquadron in our port, hoiſted his flag laſt Saturday on board the Julie Marie, of 70 guns.

Naples, April 24. The miſchief done by the laſt eruption of Mount Veſuvius is much greater than was believed at firſt: a new aperture is formed at the ſummit of the mountain, from whence iſſues a black ſmoke, which is a preſage of new accidents.

Ancona, April 28. Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Porte was cauſing a great number of troops to march towards Syria, in order to ſuppreſs the rebellion of the Arabs, who have joined with the turbulent Baſhaw of Egypt.

LONDON.

General Amherſt's Letter of Thanks to the Houſe of Commons, tranſmitted to the Speaker of that Hon. Houſe, from America.

'SIR, *New-York, April* 16, 1759.

'I HAD the favour of receiving your very 'obliging letter of the 6th of December, inclo-'ſing a reſolution the Houſe of Commons came 'to that day, in a packet from Mr. Wood, on 'the 3d of April.

'It is with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude I 'receive that higheſt mark of honour, the 'Thanks of the Houſe; and I hope my future 'conduct in the ſervice of my Country will beſt 'acknowledge it, and render me more deſerv-'ing of ſo very great an honour.

'I muſt beg leave to return you, Sir, my moſt 'ſincere thanks for the gracious manner in 'which you have been pleaſed to ſignify to me 'the reſolution of the Houſe.

'I am, with the utmoſt reſpect, Sir, your 'moſt humble, and moſt obedient ſervant,

JEFFERY AMHERST.

Sir Edward Hawke, with the ſquadron under his command, ſailed from Torbay laſt Sunday evening, for the Bay.

It is reported Commodore Moore has taken Fort St. Pierre's in Martinico, and has blocked up Bompart's ſquadron at Port Royal.

Yeſterday came on at the Cockpit the trial, on appeal, of another Dutch ſhip, which was determined in favour of the Captors.

They write from the Sound, that Capt. Garnoch, from Elphinſton bound to Gottenburg, was taken by a French privateer, and carried into that place; but the ſaid Captain making a complaint, that he was taken three Swediſh miles from the ſhore, which on examination proved true, he was ſet at liberty, and the privateer obliged to pay all damages.

Capt. Cawley, arrived at Briſtol, ſpoke on the 6th ult. off St. Martin, with Capt. Taylor of Liverpool, from the Spaniſh Main for St. Kitt's, all well; and about fortnight ago he ſaw off the Weſtern Iſlands, a fleet of near 40 ſail.

Laſt Monday the Reſolution cartel-ſhip, Capt. Ellis, arrived at Plymouth from St. Malo, and brought only one priſoner, who was the laſt remaining at that place.

The Neſtor, Maddox, from Barbadoes, is arrived at Liverpool. She came out the 12th of April.

We hear from Berkſhire that the Militia of that county is entirely complete; the Officers appear in their uniform, and cloaths and arms are expected every day for the common men. There are eight companies for that county, the Officers are, Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. Col. Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq; Lieut. Col. John Dod, Eſq; Major; Meſſ. Barber, Andrews, Sellwood, Praed, Blagrave, Seymour, Juſtice, Reeve, &c.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight the vane on the top of Saliſbury church ſpire, (which was erected, according to the date on it, in 1673) being decayed, was blown down. It meaſured three feet ſix inches in length, and two feet three in width, and was of an inch oak board, fixed together with keys of oak, and aſſiſted by iron, which ſerved as a kind of hinge for it to turn by: The iron on the upper part was continued backwards to a conſiderable length, and at its extremity a lead ball was fixed to counterpoiſe the vane.

The river Tyne hath this ſeaſon abounded with ſuch ſurprizing quantities of the ſalmon fry, owing, in a great meaſure, to the mildneſs of the winter, that it is confidently aſſerted, 500 were caught by a perſon in Hexham in one day's angling.

We hear from Berwick, that laſt Saturday night, Thomas Smith, a Smith in that town, was murdered, by two perſons belonging to the army.

Promotions in the Army.

The King has been pleaſed to order that ſeven new companies be forthwith raiſed, and added to the 42d regiment of foot, commanded by Lord John Murray, of which the following Gentleman are appointed Officers, viz.

Captains.

Francis M'Lean	Robert Arbuthnot,
Arch. Campbell,	John Stewart,
Alex. Sinclair	And
William Murray.	Alexander Reid,

Lieutenants.

John Campbell,	John Robertſon,
Alex. M'Lean,	John Grant,
George Sinclair,	George Leſley,
John Murray,	Adam Stewart,
Gordon Clunes,	George Grant,
James Fraſer,	Robert Robertſon.

Enſigns.

William M'Lean,	William M'Intoſh,
William Brown,	Patrick Sinclair,
Thomas Fletcher,	And
Alexander Donaldſon,	Neil M'Lean.

And Alexander M'Lean, Gent. to be Adjutant in the ſame regiment.

Colonel Colvill's *regiment.*

Ralph Houghton, Eſq; to be Captain.

Thomas Blunt, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieut.

John Wall, William Jackſon, Charles Horde, Thomas Milner, Charles Hawker, and James Johnſtone, Gents. to be Lieutenants.

And Joſeph Buley, Andrew Young, James Rooke, —— M'Kenzie, Alexander Duff, and Norman M'Leod, Gents. to be Enſigns.

38th regiment.

Robert Melville, Eſq; Lieutenant-Col.

Lord Robert Bertie's regiment,

John Saxton, Gent. Lieutenant.

General Amherſt has appointed John Stoughton, Gent. to be Lieutenant to Capt. Gates's company of Independents at New-York.

Mr. Robert Roberts to be Surgeon to the 15th regiment, in the room of Surgeon Davis, deceaſed.

PREFERMENTS.

Henry Talbot, Eſq; to be Principal Regiſter to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Rev. John Rigley, M. A. to the rectory of Tyngwick near Buckingham.

The Rev. Mr. Jennings, inducted to the rectory of Hays, near Uxbridge, in Middleſex.

The Rev. Mr. Joſeph Buller, to the rectory of Caſleton in Hertford.

The Rev. William Biddleſcomb, A. B. to the vicarage of Monckton Tarwell, Wilts.

The Rev. John Hyde, B. L. to the Vicarage of Wimbleton Carey, in the county of Wilts.

The Rev. Ambroſe Wilkins, M. A. is admitted Minor Canon in Wincheſter Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Amis deceaſed; and he alſo ſucceeds him as Chaplain of the College, and in his Living.

BIRTHS.

12. The Lady of Col. Carpenter of a Son, at his houſe in George Street, Hanover Square.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Dartmouth, of a daughter, at the Earl's houſe in St. James's Square.

MARRIAGES.

15. Thomas Middleton Trollope, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart. to Miſs Thorold, daughter of Sir John Thorold, Bart. at Cranwell in Lincolnſhire.

17. Francis Ayſcough, Eſq; of Southhold, in Middleſex, to Miſs Horſenaile, daughter of Mr. Deputy Horſenaile.

19. Richard Nicholl, of Aldenham in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hughes, ſecond daughter of the late William Hughes, of Amerſham, Bucks, Eſq;

21. Mr. James Norman, of Broad-ſtreet, Merchant, to Miſs Suſannah Hankey, daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt.

21. Mr. Thomas Smith, Linnen Draper, in Milk-ſtreet, to Miſs Waters of Lime-ſtreet.

Capt. George Child, of the Alexander, in the Jamaica trade, to Miſs Hays, daughter of Capt. Hays, of Saliſbury-ſtreet, Rotherhith.

22. The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Weymouth to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Bentinck, eldeſt daughter of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

William James, Eſq; Banker, in Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Bellamy, of Clapham.

22. Mr. John Wintle, of London-bridge, Hoſier, to Miſs Stafford of Wincheſter.

Mr. Patrick, of Marks Tey in Eſſex, to Miſs Hopkins, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Jeremiah Jinkinſon, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Plantation in the Weſt Indies, at Broadenbury in Devonſhire.

At Monymoſs in Scotland, the Lady of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. who was in ſeveral Parliaments Repreſentative for the Shire of Aberdeen.

Mrs. Davies, wife of Thomas Davies, Eſq; of the Navy Office, at the Hot-Well near Briſtol.

May 10. John Keeling, Eſq; Brewer, at his houſe in Clerkenwell, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

11. Mr. Halſey, Tanner, at Brentford.

12. Mr. John Stewart, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

14. Mrs. Buxton, wife of Mr. Buxton of Charterhouſe-ſquare.

16. Arthur Grandley, Eſq; at Scarborough in Yorkſhire, formerly a Merchant in this city.

17. Mrs. Schomberg, Wife of Dr. Schomberg, in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

19. Frederick Hill, Eſq; at St. Margaret's Rocheſter, Agent to that Hoſpital; formerly a Purſer in his Majeſty's Navy.

20. Benjamin Moyer, Eſq; formerly an eminent Turky Merchant of this city, at his houſe at Low Layton, near Epping Foreſt.

Mr. Bonning, an Attorney in Lincoln's Inn, was found dead in his chair after eating a very hearty dinner.

21. Mr. George Sampſon, Surveyor, at his houſe in Little Wild-ſtreet, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN the Papers ſome time ſince, I obſerved the following intelligence, viz.

'*Charles Town, Jan.* 12. Letters from Antigua, of the 18th ult. ſay, that the men of war and privateers now ſeize all Dutch veſſels they meet with, paſſing between St. Euſtatia and the French iſlands, or that have French produce on board; and the Judge of the Admiralty condemns all under theſe circumſtances; that the Dutch loudly complain of this as an infraction of the Treaty Marine; and for a time the Owners of privateers were in great pain about the event of Dutch Appeals, but that their apprehenſions were removed; and Mr. Y—e's Declaration to the States General had given a freſh ſpirit to privateering.'

When the Owners of thoſe privateers hear of the Decree of the 29th of March laſt, Oh, how will they bewail their condition! How will they bemoan their ſad ſtate! Oh, how will they blame (I won't ſay curſe) themſelves, for their credulity, in placing the leaſt confidence in that Declaration! For though the Honourable Mr. Y—e therein expreſſly declares, that his Maſter will not, under the ſpecious pretence of a Neutrality, ſuffer any nation to trade to or from the French ſettlements in America, and though ſubſequent Declarations of his Majeſty's Miniſters confirm and extend his Reſolutions, to prevent even an indirect Trade, to and from thoſe ſettlements, yet it is apparent, thoſe Declarations and that Decree are irreconcileable; and it muſt confirm foreign nations in their opinion of our irreſolution, and of our timidity, eſpecially when they ſee we don't reſent the behaviour of that very Republick, for whom we have often ſacrificed our intereſt, and which is one while threatning us with the equipment of a fleet, to ſupport their illicit, unjuſtifiable trade, then cajoling us, concerning thoſe dear Pledges, as they now term the children of the late Prince of Orange; at another time threatning to burn the Britiſh ſhips in Amſterdam and Rotterdam, if the Lords of Appeal confirm the ſentences paſſed on the French produce taken in theirs; and then branding his Majeſty with inſincerity and unfair behaviour, with abundance of other calumnies and falſhoods, in order to bring us into further contempt and diſhonour. And are not theſe injuries, theſe indignities to be taken notice of? Where is the Oliverian ſpirit? is it quite extinct? Oh, for a revival of it but once more, then we need not doubt but that juſtice would be done us; then, and when that direful treaty of 1674 is entirely annulled and diſregarded by us alſo, may we expect to humble France, and not till then can it be done; for, conſider, War is ſupported by Trade, and nine tenths of the French trade is carried on by the Dutch, unmoleſted, and at peaceable rates: Nay, I am credibly informed,

that in London, at this time, Dutch ſhips are inſured from Holland, to and from Curaſſoa, St. Euſtatia, and back for 12 guineas per cent. warranting the ſhips and cargoes to be Dutch property. And how are the cargoes to be proved to be Dutch property? Is a bill of lading to be deciſive? Will no other proof be required? Then I foreſee there will be none but Dutch; for we may depend on it the ſhips and cargoes will be well fortified with ſea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, and other documents, which are much better ordnance than 42 pounders; and it is a ſort of ammunition much cheaper than gunpowder and ſhot. But on behalf of my country, I beg to ſubmit it to thoſe in high ſtations, what are the people of England to do? Are they to permit theſe ſhips to paſs from Curaſſoa and St. Euſtatia unmoleſted? If ſo, our ruin muſt be inevitable; for is it to be imagined that the French are ſuch fools not to be deeply concerned, as uſual, in that trade, when the navigation is ſo ſafe, and ſo cheap? Surely this is a matter of the utmoſt importance, and there is no time for halting between two opinions any longer; we muſt confiſcate French produce whatever neutral ſhip we find it on board, and if we do not do that, or take their ſettlements, we ſhall ſtill waſte our treaſure to very little purpoſe, and be obliged to ſubmit to French terms of Peace. Your's, &c.

An ANTIGALLICAN.

The RARITY *of* TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

Tranſlated from the French.

MADAM,

YESTERDAY being at your Toilet, I thought it became me to take part with Love againſt Friendſhip: and who, in ſuch a place, would not have done the ſame? I ridiculed all the fine ſtories handed down to us, about heroic Friendſhip, as fables and fictions. I aſſerted that ſuch a Friendſhip, which is proof againſt caprice and fortune, was no leſs a ſhadow and chimera in ſociety, than the philoſopher's ſtone in Chemiſtry, the perpetual motion in Mechanicks, and the ſquaring of the circle in Geometry. I ſupported my opinion with ſome arguments drawn from the nature of the human heart, which you are not ſatisfied with having heard, but inſiſt on ſeeing them in writing. What an act of tyranny is this! ſurely you cannot but know, that a bold ſentiment may be hazarded in table talk, which, upon paper, muſt appear ridiculous, abſurd, and impertinent. My opinion, tho' ſtrictly true, has ſomething in it ſo extravagant, that not daring to avow it publickly, I have concealed, and, as it were, locked it up in my own breaſt. Should the publick at length diſcover the ſecret tenor of my thought, what would they think of me? This fellow, they would ſay, loves nobody, and therefore thinks the ſame temper common to all mankind. He can have no real Love for us, let us then have as little for him, let us abandon him, and have no more intercourſe with this *miſanthropic* Philoſopher. With reſpect to you, Madam, I have nothing to apprehend, our hearts being happily united in ſtronger bonds than thoſe of Friendſhip; and all that I aſk as a reward of my compliance, is, that you will not ſhew this letter, or, if you ſhew it, that you will not reveal the Author.

Our Self-love is too great to be conſiſtent with true Friendſhip. Such is the nature of man, he has Self conſtantly in view; this is the center in which all his actions terminate. The love of ſelf is alone the moving principle; his eye is ſet on his private intereſt even when he ſeems to look another way, and virtue itſelf is only a ſubordinate conſideration in whatever he undertakes. This, Madam, is my principle, and the baſis of my whole argument. That every man has a great degree of Self-love, I believe will be readily granted, and perhaps every man has an equal ſhare: it is, indeed, more apparent in ſome men than others, but is it the leſs for being concealed? Florimond is, unexceptionably, the greateſt Egotiſt I know; he is ever talking of himſelf, and is the hero of every ſtory that he tells; but is he therefore more vain than Medor, who affects to bluſh when he is ſpoken of? Far from it, they have both the ſame paſſion, and only gratify it by different ways. It is a refinement in vanity to put on the appearance of humility and ſelf-contempt. Self-love then is the *primum mobile* of all our actions. Having laid this down as an inconteſtable propoſition, I ſhall reaſon upon it, by experimental obſervations, on the conduct of mankind in every claſs and ſtation of life.

Whether this boaſted Friendſhip is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt between two Eccleſiaſtics, two Brothers of the ſword, two Ladies, or two perſons of different ſexes, experience will diſcover that it is no more than pretence and illuſion. I do not deny but there are inſtances of perſons, who have ſeemed to love each other with ardour and conſtancy, in whom a kind of ſympathy was miſtaken for a tender friendſhip; but I ſpeak here of friends in the higheſt ſenſe of the word, and not ſhadows and phantoms, imperfect repreſentations of real amity; I ſpeak of thoſe whoſe breaſts contain a plenitude of tenderneſs, which, I affirm, is not eaſily to be found. Damon and Lycidas were inſeparable companions, they ſtudied together, they compoſed in the ſame cloſet; never were two lovers of literature ſo ſtrictly united, yet the moſt trifling occurrence ſeparated them for ever. Damon ſhewed Lycidas a Rondeau, which he eſteemed a fine compoſition; but his friend was of a different opinion, he criticiſed the expreſſion, the ſentiment, and the turn. Damon was diſpleaſed, and defended his Rondeau; the diſpute grew warm, and degenerated into mutual upbraidings and invectives; upon which they parted, and have never ſince ſeen each other. Their reſentment was carried yet farther, they became irreconcileable enemies, and railed at each other in all companies. And what was the cauſe of all this? Lycidas wounded Damon's Self love in its tendereſt part.

The Friendſhip between Floridor and Acanthus was long admired by all who knew them; both had but one bed, one table, and one purſe; and ſo far from deſerting each other in time of danger, each of them generouſly expoſed himſelf in defence of his friend; yet thoſe ties which the terrors of death would not ſeparate were at length diſſolved by love. They both firſt ſaw the charming Iris at the ſame time, and both became equally enamoured. The two intimates endeavoured to conceal from each other their riſing paſſion; but their jealouſy betrayed the ſecret, they never looked at each other but with ſuſpicion and malignity; now they ſhunned, as carefully as they uſed to ſeek, opportunities of being together. In ſhort, Iris granted a ſlight favour to Acanthus, Floridor diſcovered it, and was tranſported with rage. Theſe two friends, who might have been ranked with Oreſtes and Pylades, had they never ſeen Iris, engaged in a quarrel about her, which proceeded to blows. To the amazement of every body, they fought a duel, wherein one of them was killed on the ſpot.

Valour may be properly ſaid to be the very eſſence of French Nobility. To charge an officer with want of courage, is to make him an irreconcileable enemy. Blood is the only expiation for ſuch an affront; nor can it be attoned for by any friendſhip. Who would imagine that Guiſe and Coligni, thoſe famous rivals, thoſe irreconcileable enemies, whoſe private quarrels had almoſt deſolated their country, were admired by the whole Court, for the ardent Friendſhip which ſubſiſted between them during the firſt campaign. They could not bear to be ſeparate from each other for a moment; their diverſions were the ſame; nor could they taſte any pleaſure that was not ſhared between them; they were dreſſed alike; and who, I ſay, could ever have imagined that ſo ſtrict a Friendſhip could have terminated in ſo implacable an enmity, which proved fatal to both? Yet one unguarded word produced this aſtoniſhing metamorphoſis.

But perhaps it may be alledged, that the world is in too great a ferment, and too much influenced by paſſion, to be the abode of Friendſhip; Friendſhip can only be found in holy retreats and the ſecret receſſes of a Cloyſter.

Chriſtian charity is indiſputably predominant in every action of theſe holy victims; but I am in ſearch of ſomething more than charity. One may bear with the foibles of his brethren, and live peaceably with them, and yet not love them; and I inſiſt, that it is even impoſſible there ſhould be true friends in a cloyſter, and could prove it by many reaſons; one only of which will be ſufficient. It is with the recluſe, as with man and wife; a wife continually ſees us, examines us, and watches all our deportment ſo narrowly, that our failings become viſible to her. Should ſhe give but a doubtful hint of this diſcovery, or if we do but ſo much as ſuſpect it, our Love is immediately extinguiſhed, and our fondneſs for *ſelf* cannot bear the ſight of a perſon, who, we think, deſpiſes us. Thus it is with the *recluſe*, they ſee each other at too near a view. Every man has his faults, and none can bear contempt; conſequently there can be no Friendſhip.

Why are there ſo few friends among relations? Whence ſuch variances among thoſe of the ſame blood? Pſyche's very worſt enemies are her own ſiſters.—That great man Themiſtocles, admired even by an enemy whom he had defeated, is hated, perſecuted, and baniſhed by his own countrymen, who owed not only their property, but their being, to his virtues; and what could be the cauſe of ſuch deteſtable ingratitude? their ſelf-love ſickened at the luſtre of his ſuperior merit. Do theſe tender ties connect thoſe only of the ſofter ſex? the very oppoſite is true! born to pleaſe, to pleaſe is their only ambition. No woman can forgive a detraction from her beauty; this immediately kindles an implacable hatred. More jealous of her charms than of her virtue, ſhe would more patiently endure the imputation of vice, than of deficiency in beauty. But what Friendſhip can ſubſiſt between rivals? ſo far from loving each other, they indulge a mutual enmity, without pity and without remorſe. When an uncommon intimacy, therefore, is obſerved between two young Ladies, it may be concluded there has been no competition for beauty between them: and can that deſerve the name of Friendſhip, which ſuch a triffe can deſtroy? May we not, then, Madam, conclude, that true Friendſhip is next to an impoſſibility; that it is an enjoyment reſerved for another life? Jealouſy, ambition, and intereſt, having no place in the manſions of the bleſſed, and the ſoul being wholly refined from ſelf-love, (now the motive of all our actions) we may there taſte the ſweets of conſummate Friendſhip. Let me not, however, be thought to deny, that there are many enjoyments in the converſe of ſocial perſons, altho' it is neceſſary to ſet a conſtant guard upon our lips, to ſtudy their tempers, know their predominant paſſions, flatter their ſelf-love, and palliate their imperfections, without which the very appearance of Friendſhip will vaniſh. I am, &c.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

EXTENSIVE and well-peopled as the dominions of France are, improving as her trade and navigation have been for now near half a century; ſubmiſſive and reſigned as the people are to the will of their King; nay, ſo fond as they are known to be of his glory and that of their country, and abſolute as his power is over them; we have been long informed from thence of the great difficulties they encounter in raiſing annual ſupplies for the ſupport of government and the war, and of the diſtreſſes, as well as diſſatisfactions, among the ſubjects which have in general ariſen therefrom.

The characteriſtical or leading vice of the French nation is undoubtedly, Vanity. This is conſpicuous from the palace to the cottage; it took root in the firſt, and has gradually ſpread till it reached the latter. What the Sovereign encouraged, he was forced to contribute means to ſupport; from whence the charge of government became ſo immenſe as to enfeeble the ſtate.

Let any one compare the figure France made under her laſt and preſent Monarchs, and they will perceive how vanity has produced luxury, and luxury debility. Perhaps a vainer creature never exiſted upon earth than Lewis XIV. and, probably from the taint of his mind, the malady has ſprung, that is now conſuming the very vitals of the kingdom. Till peace, however, rooted the infection in their hearts, with far leſs trade and riches than they have ſince been in poſſeſſion of, their reſources ſeemed much more numerous, and their efforts far more ſignal: they almoſt ſingly ſupported a long war againſt the combined forces of more than half the Potentates of Europe; and at laſt concluded a peace that ſecured to them moſt of the great points they had in view, with a plan for augmentations the moſt extenſive and important.

But with eſtabliſhed tranquillity their manners began immediately to ſoften. Vanity and gallantry, which had diſgraced the hoary age of old Lewis, became ſo univerſally prevalent, that they even ſunk the men to ſubſerviency in the vices of women. Pleaſurable follies were all they grew fond of purſuing: luxury and a relaxation of principle became unbounded: Cooks, Courtezans, Singers, Fidlers and Taylors roſe to eminence in their callings; while native Admirals, Generals, nay even Stateſmen of abilities, were no more heard of.

To be the firſt ſtrumpet of the nation was to become the moſt powerful perſon in it: hence a diſſoluteneſs of female conduct gave that ſex the lead in all things. As profuſion knew no bounds, rapine could be reſtrained within no limits; ſo that the public income, like that of particular perſons, was inadequate to the demands of expence. Induſtry groaned, almoſt broken-hearted, under the burthens of government, till ambition loſt the plumage that had enabled her to ſoar.

If we compare the preſent condition of France with what it was about half a century ago: the means for greatneſs are certainly more in her power than they were then; yet the diſparity of her importance is moſt ſtrikingly glaring. At that time, without allies, ſhe was capable of ſupporting a great figure; now, though co-operating with the greateſt in Europe, ſhe is every where baffled and diſgraced; ever changing her Miniſters, ever ſhifting her Generals, always unſucceſsful, and in her circumſtances diſtreſſed.

Can we trace theſe evils up to any other ſource than the corruption of her manners and her morals. The refinements of vanity and the exceſſes of diſſipation have undone her.

It may be well worthy our attention to conſider, how faſt and how fatally the like miſchiefs may operate in theſe kingdoms. We have departed from the native dignity of our national genius and ſpirit to become the apes of their faſhions, and the copiers of their manners: along with their levities we adopted their vices, till, in our practices and principles, we were ſinking below honour, and riſing above ſhame.

Can it be forgotten, when, as children of folly, there had been amuſements invented for removing wearineſs from the wings of time in every hour of the day, from the racketing breakfaſts at Ranelagh in the morning, to the riotous routs after midnight; how the nation was terrified at the unexpected inroad of a paltry Highland Banditti? Or can we forget the more recent tremors that ſhook our whole iſland, on the menaced invaſion in flat-bottomed boats?

Were not theſe mortifying proofs, to how diſgraceful a degree the nation was effeminating to an imbecillity that muſt have deſtroyed it? But happily (as we were but followers in thoſe enfeebling pleaſures, that our enemies took the lead in) an alarming diſaſter had the good effect of rekindling to a blaze the yet unextinguiſhed ſpirit of the people. Clamour became violent; faction diſmayed; and new men and new meaſures have ſo retrieved the affairs of the nation, that we have ſince ſucceſsfully carried thoſe terrors to the ſhores of our enemies, which, but ſo little a while before, they had threatened to our own.

As it is then impoſſible to miſtake the cauſes of thoſe great calamities that had like to have befallen us, it ſurely ſhould be conſidered as an object worthy of our ſtrongeſt attention, effectually to prevent any dangers that may ariſe from them in future. Having been too forward in following our natural enemies into folly and vice, from which we have experienced ſeveral inconveniences, and they many more; let us now act a wiſer part, in taking their example for a thorough reformation, while in our power to accompliſh it. Luxury, or an inordinate love of pleaſure ever has been, and ever will continue to be, the bane of all civil ſocieties. There never can be a fairer plea for the ſuppreſſion of this vice than is now to be offered, abſtracted from that general one that is always in force for the maintenance of good order in the ſtate, which is the diſtreſſes brought upon the nation for the ſupport of the juſt and neceſſary war we are engaged in: and in which we cannot take a better example than that which is ſaid to be ſet us by our worſt foes; namely, a retrenchment of the unneceſſary or exorbitant charges of government, and an application of thoſe funds to truly national uſes. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

MANLIUS.

BANKRUPTS.

William Marnar, of Andover, in Southampton, Dealer.
William Richards, of Briſtol, Mercer, and Linnen-Draper.
George Goſling, of Maſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Taylor.
Thomas Davies, late of Carmarthen, Linnen-Draper.
Joſeph Fyſon, of Briſtol, Merchant, and Butcher.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord Mayor on Tueſday laſt, and which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight, l.	oz.	d.	Price s.	d.
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	0	12	12	0	1
Twopenny loaf	1	9	9	0	2
Threepenny loaf	2	6	5	0	3
Peck loaf	17	6	0	1	9½
Half peck loaf	8	11	0	0	10¼
Quartern loaf	4	5	8	0	5½
HOUSHOLD.					
Penny loaf, or two halfpenny ditto	1	1	1	0	1
Twopenny loaf	2	2	2	0	2
Threepenny loaf	3	3	3	0	3
Peck loaf	17	0	0	1	4½
Half peck loaf	8	11	0	0	8
Quartern loaf	4	5	8	0	4

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ounces one pound.

The Wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with WH. and the Houſhold with an H. under the penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	161	Males	149
Females	124	Females	167
In all	285	In all	316

Decreaſed in the burials this week 49.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 19. Conſumption 67. Convulſions 70. Dropſy 14. Fever 30. Lunatick 3. Meaſles 2. Mortification 8. Small-pox 50. Stilborn 6. Teeth 20. Drowned 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 111 7-8ths. India Stock, 127 1-half a 3-4ths. South-Sea Stock, 93 1-half. Ditto Old Annuities, 81 1-half. Ditto New Annuities, 80 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 79 3-4ths a 5 8ths. Ditto conſol. 79 3-4ths a 5-8ths. Ditto 1726, no Price. Ditto 1751, no Price. Ditto India Annuities, 78 1-half. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, no price. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, 88 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 1759, 79 1-4th a 1-half. Subſcription 1759, 79 1-half a 3-4ths. Bank Circulation, 2l. 5s. India Bonds, 2s. Diſc. Navy and Victualling Bills, 3 3-4ths a 7-8ths. Diſc. Lottery Tickets, 10l. 6s. 6d.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	24s to 30s	10s to 14s	9s to 12s	16s to 19s	22s to 25s	15s to 15s 6d
Oxford,	8l 10s to 9l 10s	15s 6d to 16s	12s 6d to 14s	20s to 30s	22s to 24s	
Abingdon,	8l to 9l 15s load	15s to 19s 6d	12 6 to 13s 6d	20s to 30s 6d	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	7l 10s	18s to 20s	14s to 15s	25s to 26s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	7l to 8l 15s	15s to 21s	14s to 16s	23s to 25s	23s to 26s	
Reading,	7l to 9l	15s to 20s 6d	14s to 18s	22s to 25s	23s to 26s	
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	32s to 38s	15s to 17s 6d	14s 6d to 17s	30s to 38s	30s to 46s	
Glocester,	3 6 to 4s 6d buſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	1s 1d to 2s 3d	2s 5d to 3s		
Birmingham,	3s 8d to 4s	2s 5d to 2s 7d	1s 4½ to 1s 7d	2s 10d to 3s 2d	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

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